espital invested in that traffic is not destroyed. It remains to be diverted into other and more healthy and productive channels, whereby the whole community is benefited, and none are in jured. Even the petty dealer in Intoxicating Drink, now a nuisance—whose den no Sanbath closes, and whose capital is not much larger than his beggared customers—as well as the wretched insebriate himself, will be converted into useful citizens; and, inself, will be converted into useful citizens; and, inself, and in the productive consumers, become producers, adding alike to their own happiness and the wealth of the State. Every member of the community, then, is benefited by the suppression of this demoralizing traffic.

raffic.

The age in which we live is one of Prozress; progress in the Arts, the Schenes, in Agriculture, in Education. Surely it should be in Legislation also. One country learns from another, and one State from an other, what best promotes the ends of civil government, and wisely adopts every manifest improvement. One of the great States of this nation has ceased from all attempts to regulate the trafficin Intoxicating Drinks, and has adopted the system of suppression for which a majority of your petitioners ask this body. The experiment of a law in that State (the State of Maisz) entirely suppressing the sale for other than Medical and Artistic purposes, has been tried for eight months, and the results thus far are of the most interesting and important character. The law was created June 2, 1851. In his report to the Board of Aldermen and Common Council of the City of Pertland, January 15, 1852, his Honor the Mayor says:

"I think it is not exaggeration to say that the quantity of Intoxicating Liquors now sold in this city, except by the Ord Accest, is not one-faltenth part to great as it was seven mosths ago, and the salurary effects of this great improvement are apparent among the people in all parts of the city. The amount of liquers consumed in the State. It hink, it is not one-quarter so great as it was seven mosths ago, and the salurary effects of this great improvement are apparent among the people in all parts of the distribution of the Mayor and the state. It hink, it is not one-quarter so great as it was seven mosths ago and it will become less very rapidly, as the people in the country towns are enfoncing the law more extensively and rigorously every day. From many towns in the State. It hink, is not one-quarter so great as it was seven mosths and the salurary of the City of the House from January I to December 30, 1851, 292. Admitted to the House from January I to December 30, 1851, 292. Admitted to the House from January I to December 30, 1851, 292. Average number through the year was 186. Number

Amsted into the Alms House from January 1 to December 31, 1850, 290. Admitted to the House from January 1 to December 30, 1851, 262. Average number through the year was 185. Kumbers of families assisted out of the House from June 1 to December 31, 1810, was 64. Average number through the year 1851, was 95. Humber of families assisted out of the House from June 1 to December 31, 1810, was 64. Average number through the year 1851, was 95. Humber of families assisted out of the House from June 1 to December 30, 1851, was 40 members. In the House Dec. 1859, 167 members. In the House of Correction for Drunkenness, from Jan. 1 to May 31, 1850, (1x months.) 40; the members. Committed to the House of Correction for Drunkenness, from Jan. 1 to May 31, 1851, (five months.) 34; from June 1 (the law was approved June 2) to October 18 was eight, from Oct. 18 to Dec. 31, sone; from June 1 to Dec. 31, (seven months.) 8. The House of Correction is now appt. The number of commitments to the Jail of this County for Drunkenness, Assault and Larceny, from June 1 to Dec. 31, 1850, was 1,1850, was 192. For the same months of 1851 thee were 86 liquor sellers imprisoned, while in 1850 there were none. The law was in general operation here by the lat of Aug. 1851, and from this time to Dec. 31 there were 9 commitments for Larceny, while for the corresponding months of 1851, 1850, 322 persons; in the corresponding months of 1851, 1850, 322 persons; in the corresponding months of 1851, 133 and 11—making 53. Our streets are new so much more quiet, particularly at night, than they were the Lat year or may year before, that the difference cannot be unrespectively, 43, 44, 48—in all 135; the same monitor to the 21, 23 and 11—making 55. Our streets are now so much more quiet, particularly at night, than they were the last year or any year before, that the difference cannot be understood very clearly except by those connected with the night police and watch.

Similar results have followed in the cities of Ban-

gor and Augusta, from the enforcement of the law The Mayor of Portland is of opinion that the law will reduce the taxes of the fourths, and that no less than Two Millions of Dol. lars, now annually wasted upon Intoxicating Drinks, facts show most clearly that, without allusion to moral considerations, the bearings of this legislation are great in Political Economy, and if, through the are great in Political Economy, and if, through the influence of similar legislation, instead of a police report in the City of New-York of the commitments in six years of 140,792 persons for offenses resulting almost entirely from the sale and use of Intoxicating Drinks, we can have, in six years to come, reports of jails and poor-houses comparatively tenantless, we shall have attained one of the great ends of civil government. The Committee are aware of an apprehension that the law thus asked for to prevent Pauperism and Crime and diminish our enormous taxation cannot be enforced. They can only say, All assertions to this effect is begging the question. The experience of other States teaches us the contrary, and the Committee would be slow to believe that the citizens of this State are less moral or law-abiding than the citizens of other States; lieve finit the citizens of this State are less moral or law-abiding than the citizens of other States; nor will they listen to a declaration that her just and righteors lovers of law may be defied with impunity. But it is said, 'the people are not prepared for it.' Objections of this kind come with a bad odor from those who wish its non-enforcement. The People of the State of New-York are the last to be charged with a want of readiness to adopt improvements. Her prompt action in Canals and Railroads, Telegraphic communications and other achiemes of Her prompt action in Canals and Railroads, Telegraphic communications and other schemes of thrift and prosperity, though injurious to chartered rights and privileges, affords an assurance that she will be ready to receive and sustain throughout the State a legislation which will almost clear her of Pauperism and Crime, and save to her citizens annually millions of dollars.

The petitioners, to the number of several hundred thousands, represent a vast body of our citizens in all ranks of society, who will sustain the law demanded, and on their side is every consideration of

all ranks of society, who will sustain the law de-manded, and on their side is every consideration of good morals and sound policy. Your Committee bare carefully examined the employment and pur-suits of those neiting to the latter, numbering sev-ting against this law. Of the latter, numbering sev-eral thousand, a large portion are believed to have, directly or indirectly, a pecunicry and selfish inter-est in the traffic to be suppressed, or are its custom-ers or employees. They submit how much such an opposition should weigh against the disinterested multide who ask for the law.

law. No class suffer so much and so directly from the traffic as they. The wages which should support them and their families, too frequently go to brutalize their husbands and swell the profits of the seller of intoxicating Drinks, whose remongirance is a virtual petition that he may be still allowed to beggar and crush women and children, by selling Intoxicating Drinks to besolted husbands and fathers.

Your Committee believe the time has come when the questions must be met. On the side of the remonstrants is capital; on the side of the petitioners is Virtue and Intelligence. Appealed to by suffering, poverty and crime, it remains to be seen which will be listened to. In response to the latter, and in the belief that the legislation asked for is the only one of any use which can and will be sustained, your Committee recommend the following bill:

EFRHARIM I. SNOW,

ollowing bill:
EFRRAIM L. SNOW,
JOHN WHEELER,
ALFRED N. HANER.

AN ACT entitled an act to prevent pauperism, crime and taxation, by the suppression of drinking and tippling

taration, by the suppression of drinking and upping houses.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Secrion 1. No person shall be allowed, at any time, to sell, by himself, his clerk, servant or agent, time, to sell, by himself, his clerk, servant or agent, directly or indirectly, or to sell or furnish, under pretense of giving any spiritous or intoxicating fiquors, or any mixed liquors, a part of which is spiritous or intoxicating, except as hereinafter pro-

spiritious or intoxicating, except as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 2. The Supervisor of any town, and the Mayor of any city, on the first Tuesday of June annually, or as soon thereafter as may be convenient, may appoint some suitable person, who shall not be an inn or tavern keeper, in each town and city, or ward, to sell at some central and convenient place within said town, city or ward, spirits, wines, or other intexicating injures, to be used for medicinal, mechanical and sacramental purposes, and no other; and said agent shall receive such compensation for his services as the officer appointing him shall prescribe; and shall, in the sale of such liquous, cenform to such rules and regulations as the Supervisor or the Mayor aforesaid shall prescribe for that purpose. And such agent, appointed as aforesaid, shall held his situation for one year, unless sooner removed by the efficer from whom he received his appointment, as he may be at any time, at the pleasure of said officer.

SEC 3. Such agent shall receive a certificate from the officer by whom he has been appointed, authorizing him, as the agent of such town, city or ward, to sell intoxicating fiquous for medicinal, mechanical or secramental purposes only; but such certificate shall not be delivered to the person so appointed, autil he shall have executed and delivered to said officer a boad, with two goed and sufficient survives in the sum of ax kundred dollars, in aubatance as follows:

Know all men that we,

ered to said officer a boad, with two good and sufficient sureties in the sum of an knadred dollars, in substance as follows:

Know all men that we, as principal, and and as su eties, are held and firmly bound to the inhabitants of the town of (or city, as the case may be.) in the sum of six hundred dollars, to be paid them, to which payment we bind ourselves, our heirs, executors and administrators firmly by these presents. Scaled with our seals, and dated this day of A.D. The condition of this obligation is such that, whereas, the above bounden has been duly appointed an agent for the Town, City or Ward of ... to sell, within and for and on account of said Town. City or Ward, inforciating hypore, for medicaal, mechanical and sacramental purposes, and no other, until the of A.D. this sooner removed from such agency. Now, if the said shad in all nespects conform to the provisions of the law, relating to the business for which he is appointed, and to such rules and regulations as now are, or shad be from time to time, established by the officer making the appointment, then this obligation to be void, otherwase to remain in full force.

Sec. 1. If any person, by himself, clerk, servant or agent, and if any time sell any spiritous or interiorizing highers, or any mixed liquors, part of which are intoxicating, in vicilation of the provisions of this set, (always excepting the manufacture or importer, who may sell to such agent or agents, or to persons engaged in chemical or mechanical ampleyments, for their specific objects, or to such person or liquois to some place in or out of the State for lawful sale, he shall be feet and pay on the first conviction teached and every subsequent conviction he shall pay twenty dollars and the cost of prosecution, and shall stand committed until the same be paid; on the third and every subsequent conviction he shall pay twenty dollars and the cost of prosecution, and shall be feet person in the employment or on the premises of another, shall violate the provisions of this section

y gastry with the principals are one passive states the same passity.

SEC 3. Any forfeiture or penalty arising under the above section may be receivered by the action of debt or combinant before any Justice of the Feace, or Judge, or any municipal or any posterior court, in the County where the offence was committed. And the forfeiture as receivered, shall could be town or city where the convicted party resides, for

the use of the poor. There designed the costs of prosecution, in the process of the poor of the commencement of any such tout, by endorsing his many months of the Mayor and
Alterness, or Overseer of the Poor of any tout, not manues
an action in behalf of and town, city or ward, against an
person rully of a violation to the such as the poor of the p

have carefully examined the employment and pursuits of those petition for for and these recovery
and specifically the latter, numbering several thousand, a large portion are believed to have,
directly or indirectly, a pecuniary and selfish interest in the traffic to be suppressed, or are its customers or employees. They submit how much such an
opposition abould weigh against the disinterested
multide who ask for the law.

Your Committee are aware, too, that many of
those petitioning are women. So far from this being
an objection, it is a strong argument in favor of the
law. No class suffer so much and so directly from
the traffic as they. The wages which should support

der this act, in addition to the salary allowed to such officer by law; but no cars, in such cusses, shall be semitted or reduced by the prosecumn officer of the Court. In any suit, complaint, indictinent, or other proceeding against any person for a violation of any of the provisions of this act, other than for the first offence, it shall not be requisited to set forth, particularly, the record of a former conviction, but it shall be sufficient to allege, briefly, that such person has been convicted of a violation of the fourth section of this act, and such allegation, in any civil or criminal process, in any stage of the proceeding, before final judgment, may be amended without terms, and as a matter of right.

Sec. 14. All payments or compensations for liquors sold in violation of law whether in money, labor or other property, either real or personal, shall be held and considered to have been received in violation of law and without consideration, and against law, equity and a good consecuence and all sales, transfers and converances, mortiges, lieuw, attachments, pledges and securities of every kind, which either in whole or in part shall have been for, or on account of apprintua er intoracating liquors, shall be urter y null and void against all pessons and in all cases and no rights of any kind shall be nequired thereby; and in any action either at law or equity, teaching such real or personal existe, the purchaser of such imports may be a witness for either party. And no action of any kind shall be mainstand in any Court in this State, the nin whole or in part for intoricating or spiritons liquors and hall be mainstand or maintained in any Court in this State, for the recovery or possession or intoxicating or spiritons liquors and the parties of the recovery or possession of intoxicating or spiritons liquors of any kind be had or maintained in any Court in this State, for the recovery or possession of intoxicating or spiritons liquors of any kind be had or maintained in any Court in this State, for the r

Arrival of the Steamship City of Glasgow at

Philadelphia.

Philadelphia.

Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Tuesday, Feb. 24, 1852.

The steamship City of Glasgow, Captain Wylle, passed the Breakwater early this morning. She left Liverpool on the 4th inst., and has thus made the passage in 20 days.

Markets Reported for The Tribune CHARLESTON, Monday, Feb. 23, 1852.
COTTON sales to-day, 1,000 bales at 61.285c. The steamer's news has checked the demand, holders re-

The Cambria's news was published here this morning, and has depressed Corron to the extent of a Sales 4,000 bales, at 7ic., being the outside figure for strict midding. Rio Corrox has a valued to 9.20 being the countries of the cambria's news was published here this morning, and has depressed Corron to the extent of a Sales 4,000 bales, at 7ic., being the outside figure for strict midding. Rio Corrox has advanced to 9.20 bit. Sight Exchange on New-York 1021 F cent.

THE MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH IN MEXICO. A party of Americans have put up a line of magnetic telegraph from the City of Mexico to Napolucan, a distance of one hundred and fifty mites, or half way down to Vera Cruz, to which it is to be extended in less than three months time. The line already up is doing a very fair business, the receipts averaging thirty-five dollars per day, and the expenses about fifteen dollars. These reneipts will be largely increased when the line is finished to Vora Cruz. Another time is in contamilation from the Cruz. Another line is in contemplation from the City of Mexico to Acapulce, on the Pacific, three hundred miles further, which will connect the Atlantic with the Pacific. This will be a highly important connection, considering our California possessions on the Pacific.

NAVAL COURTESY AND NATIONAL COMITY.—We understand that Admiral Sir George F.
Seymour, commanding her Britannic Majesty's fleet
on the North America and West India stations, has
directed the ships under his command to cooperate
with Lieut. Maury in keeping abstract logs and collecting materials for his wind and current charts.
The gallant Admiral, "being desirous of assisting
the laudable object of the undertaking in which
Lieut. Maury is engaged for the general interests of
Lavigation," has already transmitted to Washington, for use of the Observatory, abstracts of some of
his former voyages. (National Intelligencer.

ROUNDARY, COMMISSION.—A portion of NAVAL COURTESY AND NATIONAL COM-

Boundary Commission.—A portion of Dot NDARY COMMISSION.—A portion of the Commission for surveying the boundary between Mexico and the United States Territories had arrived at San Diego at our latest dates. The party arrived are from the Gila Surveying Expecition, under Mr. Gray. The survey of the Gila was commenced in the latter part of October, under the most unfavorable auspices, and prosecuted for about three hundred and fitty miles, and it was only abandoned at the last moment, when the party had no alternative but drawship. doned at the last moment, when the party had no alternative but starvation. The surrer was aban-doned about sirty miles above the confluence of the Gila and Celorado. [Nat. Intel. FRANCE.

The Electoral Law-Louis Napoleon's "Destiny"-Dr. Veren net a Senator-Trade Sta-tistics, &c., &c., Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

Paris, Thursday, Feb. 5, 1852. The new Electoral Law has appeared in the Meniteur. The following are some its provi-

The vote will be direct and universal; the polls will be held at the chief town in each commune Algeria and the Colonies will send no deputies to the Legislature.

The mayors are to have entire control of the drawing up of the electoral lists, or registers.

All Frenchmen are entitled to vote, if they are 21 years of age, in possession of their civil and political rights, and have resided six months in the commune. The list of incapacitatives is large, including

the greater part of those enumerated in the law of March, '49, and in the famous law of the 31st May. There are several additional eliminations-Persons who have been condemned for having sold adulterated wines or impure provisions lose the right to vote.

The list of exceptions, or incompatabilities is also large. No person holding any salaried office from the State can be chosen to the Legislative Body, and this ineligibility extends to a period of six months after the resignation or dimission of any public officer.

The penalties declared by the law of March, '49, are generally maintained.

A table of the Departments and the number of the Deputies fallen to their share, follows the law. The Seine has the lion's part, having nine representatives to elect. Corsica, the High and Low Alps, have but one each.

The election for members of the Legislative Body will take place on Sunday, the 29th of February. A subsequent decree will fix the manner of taking the vote, and the modus operand; generally to be followed by the Electoral Col. leges. From this we shall learn definitively whether the vote is to be by Yes and No, or by the ordinary method of opposing candidates and simple majorities.

The circular of M. de Persigny has excited much interest and no little ridicule; for the maneuver is too apparent to escape a just esti mation at the hands of both friend and foe-This circular, intended for the newspapers' and the public eye, instructs the Prefects generally to relax the severity of their measures, and to release, as far and as fast as may be, such individuals compromised in the · late insurrection" as may seem to have been seduced and led away by the more guilty fomenters of the sedition. The ringleaders will, on the contrary, be huddled off to Cayenne with due and decent celerity. In a country without a press, or any other avenues to publicity, it is of course easy to cause the circulation of such a document as this, tending to reassure the country, and at the same time drop a line to the Pre. fects through the post, therein alluding to the circular as the production of Betty Martin. As far as I can judge, the effect of the circular has been unfavorable. People have learned to understand the value of such manifests in the Moniteur. When we hear that the prisons are beginning to disgorge, and that the savage energy of the expedition to Cayenne is cooling off, it will be time to believe in the humanity and justice of the Prince President. A late arrival from French Guiana represents that colony as in a most wretched condition. The trade and the crops of the products peculiar to the country had largely fallen off, and the climate was more than usually fatal to Europeans, One can but hope that this intelligence may obtain a commutation of punishment for the exiles, and that the convict ships may weight anchor for

I have to chronicle still another idea borrowe by the nephew from the uncle, this week. Several bullets (the best accounts say three) have been aimed at him, one by a practiced eye, and all three have missed him. Louis Napoleon affects to see the hand of destiny in this seem. ing immunity from destruction, and quotes, for his own account, the famous expression of the egregious plagiarist is bent on pursuing the parallel into all the crooked corners of his uncle's experience. I pity his first wife; he will be sure to repudiate her, and take a second from the House of Austria. He will shoot somebody yet in the moats of Vincennes, and if he does not die quietly in his bed, will finish his days gloriously at St. Helena. But the parallel will finish there. I doubt whether the Prince de Joinville will be sent to Longwood to bring back the mortal remains of the Presiden; Usurper, or whether his immortal dust will eve be sheltered by the dome of the Invalides.

Dr. Veron is said to be hugely offended with the President for not having appointed him Senator-He expected that no less a distinction would be accorded him, in recompense for his long ser vices. But the fact Doctor's name is not to be found among the newly created Senators. The Constitutionnel would immediately desert to the opposition if such a thing were possible, and if a healthy dread of transportation did not act as a check upon all refractory Editors. The Débats announced a day or two ago that the Doctor intended to run for the seat of member for Algiers. If such was really the intention of the dis-appointed journalist, the new electoral law must have put an end to his illusion; for neither Algeria nor the Colonies are to be represented in the Legislature.

The dull weather, gloomy streets and lower ng skies, with which we have been favored for the last month, have had their usual effect of in creasing largely the number of suicides. No ess than five lifeless corpses were found in on day last week, within the walls of the city. Taking the average of the last ten years, I find that 490 individuals annually take their life in Paris. Last year there were 482 cases; 169 bodies were exposed at the Morgue, and 313 were not; but of the former 169 cases, 30 were caused by mental aberration, 24 by jealousy and discovery of conjugal infidelity, 27 by drunkenness, 13 by crosses in love, 13 by disgust with life, 10 by regret for bad conduct, 9 by despair of recovering from desperate illuess, 8 by fear of arrest, 7 by failure and loss of situation, 21 from causes unknown. Moreover, 197 attempts at suicide were unsuccessful. Voluntary death is in Paris much more frequent in winter than in summer. It is calculated that if seven hundred persons annually attempt their own lives in a year, fully double that number wrestle with an inclination toward selfslaughter, and that, consequently, during the

tion that Hamlet could not settle. I find in the Sticle some curious details upon the various branches of the trade in ready-made clothing:

coming twelvementh two thousand individuals

will, in this city alone, seriously debate the ques-

There are in Paris 879 millinery establishments of which 867 are managed by females. These houses employ 2,717 workwomen, and the business for Paris alone amounts to nearly 13 millions of francs a year. Under the head of millinery is included the making of bonnets of different kinds, caps, head-dresses for evening parties, and fancy articles for the toilet. Gloves, ready made linen, embroidery, and dress nabing come lander other categories. The artucles of military, above meatineed, acquire almost all their value from the labor of the workwoman, the originality of the cut, the grace of a bow, or the skulful adjustment of a ribbon. And nevertheless, these skulful and intelligent workwomen carn or an average only 28 cents a day. A great number of them are paid by the year, and live with their employers. Almost all of them lead a very regular life, and have received a certain education; 28 out of 160 can read and write. This proportion as regards instruction will not be found so great in any other branch of trade. The millinery business reckers six months of dead season, three in the summer and three in the winter. It is during this time that these houses make goods for exportation, which are soon afterward distributed over every part of the world. Dress making includes almost exclusively the making of dresses, the material the tollet. Gloves, ready made linen, embroidery, every part of the world. Dress making includes almost exclusively the making of dresses, the material for which is furnished by the customer, the dressmaker furnishing only the lining, trimming, &c. These trimmings and the making of the dresses sametimes reach prices almost fabulous. There are in Paris 5,181 dress-makers, of whom 86 employ more than 10 workwomen; 1,219 from 2 to 16; 3,223 most balled or only employ assistants, at certain in Paris 5,181 dress-makers, of whom 86 employ more than 10 workwomen; 1 219 from 2 to 16; 3,203 work alone, or only employ assistants at certain periods. The number of workwomen in this category may be, therefore, reckoned at 10,000; and are perfectly distinct from those we have mentioned above. They are employed in making dresses, cloaks, and such like articles. The average rate of their wages is less than that of the milkners, being only thirty cents a day; most of them live in furnished lodgings, and away from the salutary influence of their families. The stay-making business in Paris is carried on by 653 principal establishments, which occupy 2,968 workwomen; only 38 men are empleyed in the business. Paris alone makes stays to the amount of five millions of francs every year. Nearly 1,200,000 corsets are exported every year. The workwomen in this category are generally industrious, and 93 out of 100 can read and write. They earn 30 cents a day. The ready-made linen trade is one of the most important ones in Paris. By this business is understood body linen, baby linen, and table and house linen. The ladies of Paris attach more importance to fine linen than even to the richest silks and velvets. The production of this trade amounts to 27 millions of francs a year. It is carried on by 2,023 persons of both sexes, and employs 10,190 workwomen. Since the large embroidered sleeves worn by the ladies have come into fashion, one house in Paris has exported more than 30,000 of them to America.

It seems decided that the copper coins of one and two sous, now nearly worn sinooth, and

and two sous, now nearly worn smooth, and dating for the most part from the commencement of the century, are to be melted over and struck anew. The Mint of Paris being already overrun with work, that of Bordeaux is to begin the operation, and to execute one-quarter of the whole recoinage. The Director of the Mint has been at Paris lately, to receive the instructions of the Minister of Finances, and has returned to Bordeaux. The whole copper currency of France amounts to about fifty-six million francs; the share of Bordeaux will therefore be about fourteen millions, or nearly two hundred millions of coins. The die will be similar to that of the new silver and gold pieces-the head of the President on one side, and a laurel wreath, the date and the value upon the reverse. A large quantity of new copper will be required, and numerous workmen will be kept in active employment for many weeks, if not months.

M. de la Guerounière announces in the Pays, that he will soon resume, in the columns of that journal, his "Political and Cotemporaneous Portraits." The retirement of Lamartine, who had opposed their publication in the Pays, restores M. Guerounière full liberty to do as he pleases. Certain gentlemen whose lives were to have been sketched, are omitted, on account of their connection with late events. De Joinville, Changernier, Lamoricière, Carnot, will have to wait for another biographer. Among the portraits promised, are those of Ledru Rollin, Cavaignac, Guizot, Thiers, De Morny, Mi. chel de Bourges, Emile de Girardin and Odiflon Barrot. I shall probably have occasion to translate for The Tribune the more salient passages of these biographies.

The following is the letter of the Duc d'Aumale and the Prince de Jounville protesting against the Orleans decree.
To the Testamentary Executors of the late King Louis
Philippe: CLAREMONT, January 29, 1852.

CLAREMONT, January 29, 1852.

GENTLEMEN: We have received the protest you prepared against the decrees of confiscation issued against us, and we thank you most sincerely for your offer to resist those acts of injustice and violence. We have found it quite natural that you should have occupied yourselves specially with the question of law, without referring to the preamble of the decrees, which are so insulting to the memory of the King our father. For a moment we thought of laying aside that reserve which a condition of exile imposes on us, to repel, of ourselves, the attacks so snamefully directed against the best of fathers, and, we fear not to add, the best of Kings. But on mature deliberation it appeared to us that the stience of contempt was the best reply to such imputations. We will not therefore condescend to refute what is most particularly odious in these callumnies by being ultered by him who had occasion to feel on two ocmost particularly odious in these calumnies by being uttered by him who had occasion to feel on two occasions the clemency of the King Louis Pailippe, and whose family have ever received kindness from him. We leave to public opinion the care of doing justice to language as harsh as the acts it accompanies, and, if we may believe the proofs of sympathy we receive from all quarters, we are sufficiently avenged. For the honor of the country to which the King our father gave 18 years of peace, property, and dignity—of a country which we, his sons, have served—for the honor of that France which is the country we love, we are happy to state that those scandalous decrees, and their presmble, which is still more disgraceful, have been published only under the regime of martial law, and sublished only under the regime of martial law, and after the suppression of the protecting guarantees of

after the suppression of the protecting guarantees of the liberty of the nation.

We pray you, gentlemen, in conclusion, to express our warm gratitude to the eminent men of all parties who have offered us the aid of their talents and of their courage. We accept their assistance with all our hearts, persuaded as we are that in defeading our cause at present, they defend the rights of society in France.

Receive, gentlemen, the assurance of our affectionate feelings for you.

Louis D'Orleans, F. D'Orleans.

Literary and Musical. -A friend writes us from London, which the Muses seem to have deserted, in the following

The musical world here presents a curious aspect German artists are singing French opera at the Italian Theater in England. Costa has absorbed the musical conductorship of everything is London—the Philharmonic—Exeter Hail—the Opera and the Palace. There is not a man in England of sufficient weight to divide the field with him—not even Balfe, it seems. In fact, artists are sadly scarce in London. The commodity is not to be found; Griss is where she is, because in all Lecessary requirements no one has yet appeared to take her place, and at the innumerable theaters there is not a single actor of sufficient genius to keep you in the house an entire evening. There is no one so good, even, as Charles Mathews, and a new man who has been snapped at, one Leigh Mutray. No wonder the old Italian Company, Lablache, Tamburist, &c., should have been so pilzed, for they are the only genuine artists the English have had.

As for any scintillations of art, if there is any place on the slobe where Providence necleated to

English have had.

As for any schattillations of art, if there is any place on the slobe where Providence neglected to put the seed, England is the spot!

-THE PATRONS and friends of the Newsvenders' Benevolent and Provident Institution direct together recently in London. Mr. FORSTER, Editor of The Examiner, presided, and among the Vice-Presidents were Mr. Charles Dickens, Mr. Peter Cumpingham, and other noted literary and editorial characters. Mr. Dickens made a speech complimenting everybody present, which was received with great applause. He toasted the Chairman.

-Mr. THACKERAY has finished the repetition of his lectures before the Marylebone Instituion. They have been very successful. In the laslecture he demolished Sterne, "the exploded sent mentalist," and a hearty cheer burst from the audience when he centrasted the immorality of Sterne's writings with the pure tone of those of the author of "David Copperfield." Thackeray treated Goldsmith kindly, saying that he was a man loving and beloved by every one, and died £2,000 in debtan extent to which a poet was never trusted before.

-Mrs. MARY Howitt has published a new novel, "Jacob Bendixen, the Jew." The Atheneum speaks well of it.

-STARGARTT, a Stuttgart publisher, has bought the Library of the Poet Schiller. The books have his autograph. - MENDELSSOHN'S Operetta of the "Son

sad Stranger" has been performed by royal order in

Eerlin. It was brilliantly successful. We hope soon to hear some of this music, for it is a curiou speculation how far a composer, so destitute of melody, although so rich in expressive harmontes, could

succeed in the opera. -ROBERT SCHUMANN, a scholar, we believe, and as we are sure, an imitator, of Mendelssohn, has just published a " Musical Accompaniment to Goethe's Wilhelm Meister." Here, again, is matter of curiosity. This work of Goethe's is an extensive remance in two volumes, and Beethoven in his song of Mignon-" Kennet du das Land," has in lesser degree enriched music as truly as Goethe literature We observe that a part of Schumann's work-the Requiem of Mignon, was played with no great success at Liepsic

-HALEVY has a new work for the Grand Opera in Paris.

-A son of Boieldieu, the composer of La Dame Blanche, a very favorite French Opera, has produced in Paris, but without much applause,

an Opera called Les Buttes des Moulins. -in London Mr. Howard Glover, son of the somewhat famous actress who died 18 months since, has had better success. His new opera, Aminta, the Coquette, is now playing at the Haymar-ket and is commended. It is built upon a slight libretto, but from the best notices, we gather that it is well done, displaying skill, musical science and picturesque perception. Like all English operas it is rather a collection of ballads and glees, than a dramatic development of musical ideas.

- Mr. Sims Reeves, whose name is familiar to all interested in music, as the best English Tenor, is now universally received as the legitimate successor of Braham. A critic says :

"His voice displays a power and splendor, a mel-low richness of tone, unequaled by any of his Eng-lish and unsurpassed by any of his Italian rivals." His effect upon the audience is said to be like that

of Braham in former days, The following notice of an artist destined for fame, will be welcome :

an artist destined for fame, will be welcome:

"He is unquestionably the most accomplished male singer our stage has possessed since Braham was in the zenith of his powers. Much may be said, moreover, in extenuation of certain errors of style which have been criticized in Mr. Reeves by those who, nevertheless, are glad to acknowledge him as our only dramatic vocalist. Before Mr. Reeves came out at Drury-lane Theatre, in 1847, he had performed in the country with so little profit that, abandoning all hope of advancement at home, he was induced to try his fortune in Italy. Traveling in search of recruits for his new scheme of a National Opera, the indefatigable M. Jullien heard the young English tenor at the Scala, in Milan, and was so pleased with his voice and talent that he engaged him on the spot. On the night of his debut, by the performance of Edgardo, in Lucia di Lammermoor, Mr. Reeves may be said to have at once raised himself from obscurity to eminence. Like a more illustrious personage, he awoke one morning and found himself famous. Since that time Mr. Reeves his maintained his position, at the English and Italian theatres of London, in the concert-room, and at the himself famous. Since that time air keeves has maintained his position, at the Eaglish and Italian theatres of London, in the concert-room, and at the great musical festivals, and often by the side of foreigners of the greatest renown, without endangering his prestige or losing any of the public favor he had so long enjoyed."

-Mr. HENRY DRAYTON, an American basso, who pursued his studies at the Academie Royale in Paris, is praised in London for his Bertram in Robert le Diable. His singing is called discreet in method, clear, deliberate and articulate.

-Mr. Ella gives "Musical Winter Evenings" of classical music, with success, in London. Mr. Aguilar is giving a series of concerts devoted to Beethoven's piano-forte compositions.— They attract fashionable crowds, for Beethoven has been long the fashion in England. - MENDELSSOHN'S oratorio of Elijah

rivals Handel's Messiah in public favor in England. -THE LIFE of Stothard, the famous English vignette artist, is one of the most noticeable of recent books in London. It contains some fine illustrations of his style. Stothard was a man of undoubted genius, and of what variety of talent, may be gathered from the following:
"In Spitalfields he drew patterns for silk-weavers

"In Spitalfields he drew patterns for silk-weavers upon tickets of admission to concerts he furnished the lover of song with a new pleasure won from a sister art; pocketbooks and almanaes were constant recipients of some of the most exquisite works of his pencil, port wine labels were ingeniously designed by the same master hand that gave form and beauty to the Weilington shield, and silversmiths commanded the ready fancy of a mind to which Chantrey was only too grateful to have recourse in the composition of his most classical and renowned pieces of sculpture."

Mrs. Finny Kranger is giving Shakes.

-Mrs. FANNY KEMBLE is giving Shakspere readings in London, at the St. James Theater. She has read the Midsummer Night's Dream, accompanied by all Mendelssohn's music, performed by able artists.

-Miss GLYN, an English actress of note. is also reading Shakspere, at various towns in the Kingdom.

-HECTOR BERLIOZ, the unique composer and able musical critic of the Paris Journal des Deof Ernst the vielinist, who is giving Concerts in Paris. Berlioz confesses the greatest personal affection for Ernst, and sketches his career. When he first came to Paris, in 1831, during the reign of Paganini, he was hissed upon his entrance at the Italian Opera, but persisted in playing, and suceeeded. He is a man of the most delicate organization. The presence of certain persons affects him so that he cannot play. Then, again, says Berlioz he is too amorous of the impossible. From this deli. cacy of organization, apparent doubtless in his music, he has been compared with Chopin. But our critic considers Ernst a man of much more imperial genius, and full of force. While Chopin was truly great only upon the piano, Ernst is greatest with an orchestra. Chopin sacrificed the orchestra to the solo. Beethoven the solo to the orchestra. Ernst, according to Berlioz, strikes the happy medium. Of his instrumental skill the critic's commendation is

"I cannot say too much of the variations upon the Carnival of Venice. It is a fancy of the highest taste, in which the caprices of the composer mingle them-selves in so rapid and advoit a manner with the co-centricities of prodicious skill, that the hearer ends in being astonished no longer, and suffers kimself to be rocked by the monotonous accompaniment of the Venetian air, while from the violin flow melodious cascades variously colored, and in ways the most delightful and unforescen."

The mysical opinion of Barlion is worth account. The musical opinion of Berliox is worth more

than that of any Parisian feuilletonist with whom we are acquainted.

Miscellaneous Items.

Letters from Stockholm announce the death, at seventy-two years of age, of Baron d'Olin-son, the learned Orientalist.

The Belgian Government has just abolished the punishment of the pillory.

— George Sand is in Paris superintending the rehearsal of a new comedy. -Dickens's new work is called Bleak

House.

The Independance of Brussels states that Prince Demnioff has just purchased for 15,000 francs the magnificent reduced copy in bronze of the doors of the Baptistery of Florence, which was in the Great Exhibition at London.

-The London News, in a literary review, says: "At Philadelphia — the capital of a state — the author gets upon dangerous ground" And when this critic gets upon American topography, what kind of ground does he stand upon '

-The experiment of cultivating rice in France appears to have succeeded perfectly, -The intended sale of the property of

the house of Orleans has produced a very had effect in high circles in Austria.

—The Belgian journals repeat a rumor of M. de Lamartine being about to proceed to the East to take possession of the estate presented to him by the Sultan.

-Accounts from Nice, of the 25th, state that Italian laborers expelled from France daily arrived in that city. On the 23d upward of 40 crossed the frontier, and 18 more on the 24th.

-Accounts from Spain, to the 25th inst . state that the Government has ordered a sum of 6,000 reals to be invested on behalf of every child of peor pareets born on the same day as the Infanta. The money, with interest, is to be presented to the recipients on their coming of age.

-An English capitalist has offered the

-A bon mot in Paris apropos of Jerome's appointment to be President of the Senate. They

say that the ex King's position is the same as before

-The building of the new Israelite Hospital, at Paris, due to the liberality of Mons de Rothschild, advances rapidly, and in a short time the inauguration of this edifice will take place.

-According to a Belgian paper, quoting from a Madrid journal not named, the deficit in the Spanish treasury at the end of this year, 1832, will be four millions sterling

—A Jamaica journal publishes the appal-ling and almost incredible account that in the last year 40,000 persons were carried off by the fatal rav-ages of choiera is that island.

-It is confidently stated that immediately after the retirement of Lord Palmerston, the Autrian Government sent dispatches to Copenhagen, resisting on the immediate settlement of the Danish question according to their wisbes, and threatening the advance of the federal troops in case of con-

-The satirical paper, La Maga, published at Genoa, was sensed there on the 30th, for an article offensive to the President of the French -The Justice Department of Darmstadt

has issued an order forbidding the advocates to wear the moustache. At the last sitting of the Court of Assize, a counsel appearing with the prohibited ap-pendage, the Judge refused to hear him, and the case was postponed till another advocate could be found to -During the last six years the number

of students in the two Universities of Sweden has considerably increased. In 1846 there were only 800 at Upral, and 236 at Lund, now there are 1,559 at the former place, and 526 at the latter, forming a total 01 2.085 -The British Museum trustees have bought the unpublished correspondence of King Charles the First with Col. Titus relative to his escape from Carisbrook Castle.

-The new Foreign Secretary intends to follow up the long-continued exertions of his noble predecessor to procure a reduction of the du-ties levied in France on English coal.

-Mr. Gladetone has just published an "Examination of the Official Reply of the Neapol-itan Government," in which he exposes the failucing of his opponents, and confirms the truth of his ori-

-The important task of reconstructing the Indian Charter will devolve upon Mr. For Maule, the new President of the Board of Control. -The Secretary of the British Meteor-

clogical Society states that there has not been so -Lord Palmerston, baving been invited by the City of London Trades' Club to offer himself for the city, replied that he had no intention of sev-ering his connection with Tiverton.

-The very rare signature of William Harvey, the discoverer of the circulation of the blood, was sold last week for £4. The name was attached to a bill of medicines for the household of Charles the First. -Mr. CABET, the Icarian Chief, has

been sent out of France by the Police, and has arrived in England. In the higher circles of Paris, the most

disgraceful system of espionage seems to prevail. Re-ports of the interference of the Prefect of Police with the amusements, and even conversation of the frequenters of the Paristan salons, develop a state of social servitude and degradation more humiliating than that which existed in the days of the infamous -The question of the legality of the

The question of the legality of the Orleans confiscation will be brough, it is said, before the tribunals, by the testamentary executors, demanding three years arreas of rent from the Theatre Francais. The lesses will no doubt refuse to pey to the executors, in face of the decree, which will thus be brought coram judice. The Journal des Débats has been threatened with suppression for having published an article defending the reputation of Louis Philippe. The ex queen Amelia has written to M. Dupin, counseling calmness to the adherents of the Orleans family. The Archbishop of Paris, and Bishops of Orleans and Rennes, and others, have renounced on the part of the poor clergy all share assigned by the decree in the spoil of the house of Orleans.

Haron Et. Raship Reprivives—Late

HAROUN EL RASHID REDIVIVUS .-- Late HAROUN EL RASHID REDIVIVUS.—Late letters from Constantinople relate an aneedote of the Sultan, which is quite worthy of the Arabian Nights. A rich Armenian had lost a pertfolio, containing four hundred thousand plastres, and for which he offered a reward of forty thousand. The portfolio was found, and the reward elaimed by a very honest and poor old man, but the Armenian, in order to escape payment, then declared that the portfolio also contained a very valuable ring, which the old man must have stolen. The affair was brought before the Sultan, who, having ascertained the honesty of the old man and the well-known avarice of his adversary, decided that, as the Armenian declared that his portfolio contained a ring, this could not be the one he had lost, and that he had better return it to the old man and continue to advertise for his own.

Brown, Shipley & Co's, Circular.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

Per Cambria.]

Liverpool, Friday, Feb. 6, 1832.

Our Cotton Market has been without animation during the past week, and the demand having been freely motion, though the decline has not been so decided as focause a change in the quotations, which we recent Fair Orleans, for: Fair Mobiles and Uplands, 5d; Midding, 415-16642; Inferior and Ordinary 3,6244 Will The sales for the week sating last evening are estimated at 41,350 bales, of which speculators have taken 6,109, and exporters 6,310 bales. The sales to-day are 10 000 bales.

The stock of Corrows in this port is called 438,000 bales, of which 263,000 are American, against 450,000 bales at this period of fast year, of which 26,500 were American.

The demand for Yarns and Goods is limited, but spinners being pretty well under contract, prices are telerably steady.

The Corn market is ouiet, with a decline in Wheat of id.

tency.
The CORN market is quiet, with a decline in Wheat of id-

Corn, at 30s, for Yellow, and the fer White.

Nothing doing in TURPENTINE. A good demand for Resin, the sales for the week being 1,500 bbls., at 3s, 3d, for common, up to as. Fowt. for fine.

Yours, respectfully.

BROWN, SHIPLEY & Co.

Statistics on the Corn Trade.

dence of The N. Y. Tribune. Liverpool, Saturday, Peb. 7, 1852 Messrs. Sturge, the great cornfactors, have just issued their annual statistics on the Corn trade, from which we make the following important ex-

from which we make the following important extracts:

The year 1831 commenced with an average price of Wheat of 38: 3d., being is 2d. & quarter above the lowest geturn in 1836; with various dictuations, it had advanced by the light of the 12th of July to 43: 5d., but it subsequently receded to 33: 6d. on the 12th of July to 43: 5d., but it subsequently receded to 33: 6d. on the 11th of October, which is lower than had been known for severy three years, and materially below the quotations on the same date of many of the margat of Europe whence we usually receive supplies. Notwithstanding this extreme decreasion in the price of Wheat, we believe the pressure on the agricultural interest is not so great as it was in 1830, and other previous periods, araing partly from a good crop both in quantity and quality, with more remanerative prices for mest other kinds of agricultural p. educe. We think the prospects decidedly favorable to a much higher range of prices in 1832 than in 1830 or 1851; an advince of 56:5s. If quarter in Poregn Wheat. The extremely low real as well as relative price of Wheat during auturn, nieded by the heavy losses sustained by our grain importers into this country during the past three years, which have runner some of those engaged to the trade, and discouraged others, has produced its natural effect, a great decrease of imports during the last three months of 1851 as compared with 1850, which are infelience 50: 500 quarters; and we espect that the first their norths of 1852 will show a still greater decrease as compared with the same ceriod in 1851.

Since the beginning of October the demand from Holiac & Belgium, and Germany has also taken off the inferior ferries Wheat to a large extent from the principal ports of the Contel Kingdom, and addition to a considerable quantity of English from the Eastern C unities, and a great proportion of the Contel Kingdom, and account on a considerable quantity of English from the Eastern C unities, and a great proportion of the contellation of the contella

of English from the English on the considerable quantity of English from the English Constront the Mediterraneae, Danube, and Black Sea; whence and the United States this demand will probably be principally supplied during this demand will probably be principally supplied during the spring and summer, unless the wants of France should prove greater than is anticipated, and require a past of these supplies in addition to what she can soure from her own come growing districts. It is much to be regreted that on so important a subject as the food of the pasple our Government continues to neglect the collection of statistics, so that we are without sufficient data to form anything like an accurate comion of the produce or consumption of the kingdom. The Times Commissioner, on what appears to be the best procurable information, makes the average crep of Wheat only 19, 250, 600 quarters; and if we add 2,50,600 quarters for Iroland, this is still two to three millions less than is generally supposed. Taking the quality into account, we think the English crop of 1831 is decledable import before harves; as, if the above calculation of the growth of the United Kingdom be correct, we imported in 1831 a quantity equal to more than one-fourth of the whole British production—samely, about 3,00,000 quarters, and are left with a less stock in granary at the end of the year than at its commercement. A further riso in our prices of is, per marter, if not accompanied by a similar advance in Holland, Belgium, and the north of of France, would, however, bring us a large supply before midsummer.

THE INDIANS IN FLORIDA. - The Jacksonville News of fast Saturday week says that it learns from a reliable source, that Capt. Jarnigan has received authority from Gov. Brown to raise a comceived authority from Gov. Brown to raise a company of fifty mounted Volunteers, for the protection of the zettlements about Fort Catlin, and as order from Capt. J. for provision and stores was brought to Jacksonville by the steamer Thorn from Lake Moroce. The steamship Florida, that sailed from Charleston vesterday from Pilatka, took out Companies H and J of the 2d Regiment of U. S. Artillery, under the command of Captain H. Swartwout, and Lieuts. A. J. Cooke, H. Benson, C. R. P. Baker and J. Perry, and, as mentioned in yesterday's Courser, a detachment of U. S. troops, numbering 51, sailed from Fort Wood, in New-York harbor, for Florids, on Thursday last, in the bark Exact.